

# ADAMS SENTINEL.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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weeks—25 cts. per a. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1834.

NO. 50.

## (P) Election to-morrow!

**Candidate for Congress,**  
Opposed to Executive Usurpation, and for  
the Constitution and the Laws,  
**GEORGE CHAMBERS.**

**Jackson Van Buren Candidate,**  
**LUDWIG HECK.**

**Anti-Masonic County Ticket.**  
ASSEMBLY,  
**THADDEUS STEVENS,**  
**JAMES M'SHERRY.**  
COMMISSIONER,  
**JOHN MUSSELMAN.**  
AUDITOR,  
**SAMUEL DIEHL.**  
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,  
**JACOB WILL.**

**Anti-Masonic & Anti-Stevens Assembly**  
**Ticket.**  
**JAMES PATTERSON,**  
**JAMES M'SHERRY.**

**Democratic Jackson Ticket.**  
ASSEMBLY,  
**WILLIAM M'CURDY,**  
**JAMES PATTERSON.**  
COMMISSIONER,  
**JOHN MUSSELMAN, SEN.**  
AUDITOR,  
**ABRAHAM SHERFY.**  
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,  
**JOHN N. GRAFT.**

## List of Letters,

Remain in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. October 11, 1834.

A. Isaac Armstrong, Thompson-Armstrong, Stephen K. Baron, Jane Baldwin, John Boyd, John L. Barnes, Michael Beamer, Wm. Barnitz, Samuel Bready, Samuel Beand, Jacob Bowers, George Bushman, John Boyer, Abraham Bankert, Wm. Beale, Nicholas Bushey, David Blakeley, C. Parley Carr, James Carr, Mary Caldwell, Mary Coale, George Chambers, A. M. C. Clemens, Sam'l Crowley, Alex. Campbell, Wm. Cowanover, George Carr, James Colflesh, Rebecca Campbell, D. Michael Degroff, Nicholas Dietrich, Jacob Deardorff, Jacob C. Day, Wm. Degroff, E. Alex. Ewing, Robt. Ewing, Henry Eckard, Clemens Eakins, John Emmet, Esq., F. Eliza M. Fletcher, Leonard Flower, Patrick Friel, Bernard Foal, Eliza Peterhoff, George Flenon, John Fisher, G. Flemming Gilliland, John B. Galbreth, Mary Ann Greer, Simon Gebhart, Jacob George, H. Emily Hall, Lydia Hiskley, Catherine Hoke, Samuel Harper, Wm. Holtzworth, Sarah Huber, James Harris, J. David Jamison, Matthew Jones, K. Honora C. Kitzmiller, Andrew White, Charles Kenter, Michael Watts, James Keiser, John Watter, Arristina G. Krazz, Daniel Wetnight, S. G. Kelly, Messrs. Jno. Wright & Geo. Wilson, Violet King, Mary J. Wooner, John Kitzmiller, James Wray, Wm. Kepner, Jno. or Jacob Wiltson, John Kauffman, Y. Daniel Karr, Alex'r S. H. Young, Elizabeth Keech, Joseph Young, George Kriner, Z. Conrad Koefawer, George Ziegler, Wm. W. Bell, P. M.

## Almanacs for 1835,

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Bookstore of the subscriber,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

## MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black

Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

WOOD.—Those of our subscribers who have promised us WOOD, are requested to deliver it as soon as possible,

Sept. 29.

## POETRY.

### BIBLE TRUTH IMMORTAL.

That deathless page—that deathless page—  
All human things shall pass away,  
The world itself shall fail with age,  
That deathless page shall ne'er decay.  
There trembling faith and hope may cling,  
Mid the wild changes of the world,  
Though death o'er all its curse should fling,  
And earth to ruin should be hurled.

Go, gather all that human thought  
Hath cast upon the breath of time,  
All mind hath dreamed, or art hath wrought,  
To win the tribute of a name.  
The hand which set you stars on high,  
Which guides thro' space each flaming ball,  
Which graven his name upon the sky,  
Hath written change upon them all.

Earth and its teeming multitudes,  
Its every passion, hope, and fear,  
Its transient loves, and fleeting feuds,  
Shall quickly die and disappear.  
The hero and the monarch's crown,  
The sage's lore, the poet's wreath,  
Proud genius and its high renown,  
Shall wither in the grasp of death.

But that pure page—that page divine,  
By the Almighty finger traced,  
Shall stand aloft a flawless shrine,  
When all of time shall be effaced.  
And e'en in that last day of flame,  
Of thrilling fear and wild amazement,  
Still, still, secure, unchanged, the same,  
This, this, shall brighten in the blaze.

Go, mortal, search that sacred page,  
Seek there a hope that will not die;  
A hope that shall survive all age,  
Till swallowed up beyond the sky.  
Go, draw from thence that priceless faith,  
In Him who lived and died to save,  
Which shall light up the face of death,  
And cast a halo o'er the grave.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE CONSPIRACY DETECTED.

By Morris Mattison.

Don Bernardo was by birth a Spaniard. In his youth he was indulged in every luxury that could be procured by his affluent parents; still he preferred a wandering and irregular life. He was at last driven from the protection of his father; and with this mark of parental dislike fixed upon him forever, he sought refuge with a company of banditti who horded in the mountains of the Asturias. With his new associates he remained but a short period. A dispute between him and one of the lawless hidalgos was the cause of his separation. He left them, however, with a character for bravery that few among them had acquired.

A few years subsequent to this period, we find Don Bernardo the captain of a piratical cruiser. His depredations, at first, were committed chiefly along the Mediterranean; but, at last, he honored the shore of America with his formidable presence. Many efforts were made to secure his person; but they all proved abortive. While pursuing his dangerous profession, he was never seen a second time, by any other than his crew, in the same apparel. Thus he eluded the ministers of justice.

Don Bernardo's vessel had been dashed against a rock during a severe storm in the Gulf of Mexico, and his crew, one and all, perished, while he was preserved to fulfill a darker doom, by clinging to a fragment of the wreck. He was taken up by some fishermen; and after partaking their hospitality for several days, he set out on his way to New Orleans. There he had a confidential agent, to whom he had assigned a large portion of his funds.

It was at this time that the Pirate thought of changing his mode of life. He fancied he had become disgusted with the scenes of blood and slaughter, through which he had passed. The secret of all this, however, was that he had fallen desperately in love with a handsome young lady whom he had met at the house of his agent. The worthy Don could not altogether resist the influence. He began to sigh, and as a necessary concomitant, to read poetry; but this romance of feeling was destined to be of short duration. Scarcely two months had elapsed, before the lady, of whom he had become so deeply enamored, was the partner of his passions. In the society of his young bride he enjoyed a happiness he little expected to have realized. In her absence she was the sole occupant of his thoughts. She was a star upon which he loved to fix his gaze. In her beauty there was a delirium that filled his soul with a strange and ineffable rapture. His whole nature underwent a change. The asperities of his character were entirely subdued. He resigned himself to the dominion of love and gentleness. Thus he was rendered contented and happy; and, at length, as a pledge of his continued felicity, he was blessed with the birth of a daughter, who was called Isabella. Soon after this his wife died; and his affections were centered in his only child. He bestowed upon her every possible attention, and when she had arrived at a sufficient age, he placed her at a public school to receive an education.

Again we find Don Bernardo restless and dissatisfied. He had been accustomed to

some powerful excitement, he became the victim of his own gloomy and foreboding thoughts. As a remedy, he returned once more to the seas. He was absent three years, during which time he plundered many vessels, while his young and innocent daughter was profoundly ignorant of his nefarious pursuits.

The luxurious habits of the Pirate subjected him to frequent and severe attacks of the gout; it was during one of these visitations that he solemnly resolved to quit forever his dangerous profession, and retire with his daughter into private life. Accordingly, he bade adieu to his associates, and hastened to receive her welcomed embrace. He found her almost grown into womanhood—possessing a gay and cheerful spirit. Her heart was light and buoyant as the breeze; for care had never laid upon her his withering touch. Her cheeks were flushed with the roses of youth, and her dark eyes sparkled with irresistible eloquence and fascination. She was told by her father that she must prepare for a life of seclusion—that he was weary of the world, and with the exception of herself wished to stand aloof from society. For a moment a shade came over the brow of Isabella, but it vanished in an instant; she thought only of contributing to the happiness of her parent, who was so enfeebled by excess, that she doubted whether he could survive many months.

Don Bernardo fixed his residence in a narrow and secluded valley, formed by two ranges of hills that rose abruptly on either side. He took with him only one domestic; a man servant, named Manuel, who, together with himself and Isabella, constituted the whole of his family. A month after their arrival in this place of retirement, Bernardo took his daughter by the hand and led her to a seat upon some rocks at a short distance from the house.

"My child," he commenced, after looking at her for some time in silence, "you have probably never asked yourself what I am? I have wished to make known to you this secret. My situation in some measure requires it. But you must remember that a single whisper would plunge me into irretrievable ruin. Did I not know, my daughter, that oaths are

mockeries, I would call upon you to swear that you would look up my words as an invaluable treasure in your bosom. But as it is, there is a tie between us that will be less easily broken. What say you, my child?" Isabella remained silent, gazing upon her father with a mingled look of wonder and astonishment. Don Bernardo resumed, "Within the last two years you have heard much of a celebrated pirate? Not three months ago, if I mistake not, you read for me an account of his having despoiled a vessel of a valuable cargo that was just returning from the Indies. You may also remember he exercised great humanity towards the crew by deterring this band of desperadoes from violations, and unnecessary havoc. That man is now before you—Don Bernardo, your father. You tremble, my girl, but you have nothing to fear. My days are numbered, I almost feel the death rattle in my throat. I shall soon pass away, and until that time I wish to remain as much secluded as possible. I should desire your kindness and attention; still, I will force nothing upon you as a matter of necessity. I am unworthy to be the sire of so lovely a daughter. I have an immensity of wealth that shall be equally yours, whether you remain with me to soothe the last pangs that this feeble body is doomed to suffer, or whether you fly from my presence, and seek a home among those who better deserve your society. What is your decision?"

Isabella burst into tears—while the pirate pressed her to his bosom. She imprinted a kiss upon his lips and replied—

"Dearest father! think not that I could ever desert you. You know how bitterly I lament the misdeeds of your past life; but you are still my parent, and ties of blood are too sacred to be given, merely because a combination of circumstances (however powerful) seem to render it expeditious. No, my father, your destiny shall be mine. I will watch over you—and I will pray for you! Albeit the world should be up in arms against us, for your tears, my beloved parent, and let not grief have the power to sear your already parched and desolate heart. What is peril when we have wrought up our souls to resist its power? Let us be content, and put afar off the day of evil and tribulation."

The beautiful enthusiast paused. The pirate wept aloud, and almost involuntarily sunk upon his knees, and, fervently clasping his hands, offered up a prayer to the throne of the Eternal.

Isabella occasionally visited Philadelphia, though never in company with Don Bernardo, who now deemed it unsafe to appear again in public, whatever might be his disguise. It was in this place she formed an attachment to one Burnett—Henry Burnett, if our authority is correct; a young gentleman of wealth and education, but unhappily of dissipated habits, and who had squandered the greater portion of his money in gambling and horse racing. It was in this struggle, between pride and poverty, that he formed an acquaintance with Isabella; and such was the influence he exercised over her young and unpractised heart, that she disclosed to him the secret of Don Bernardo. Hereafter, for Burnett was so inclined to admit, that he prevailed upon her to meet him privately at stated periods, near her father's dwelling. It was upon one of these occasions, that we will detail the conversation of the lovers.

And you will not consent? said Burnett, taking the hand of the innocent girl. It is impossible, replied Isabella. I have

promised not to desert my father in his forlorn condition; at his death, my heart is wholly yours.

Well, be it so. I am undeserving of so much happiness. I will await it patiently. Know you, dearest, that my ample possessions have passed away—that by unforeseen accident, my fortune has become that of another?

Henry, quickly replied the girl, you are not on that account, the less estimable. What is wealth but a mere shadow—plaything for those who are incompetent to appreciate the loftier attributes of our nature? But if riches are a blessing, Don Bernardo has an abundance, and with you, Henry, they shall be enjoyed by your own faithful and devoted Isabella. For the present we must separate; my assistance is required in the sick chamber. And remember, Henry, at your own solicitation, I have become your betrothed; but not, I again repeat, until the death of my father can I consent to be your bride.

The lovers bade an affectionate adieu, and parted; Isabella to administer to her afflicted parent, Burnett to regret that he had failed in the accomplishment of his designs.

Three nights after this, the beautiful form of Isabella glided along a narrow path leading from Don Bernardo's dwelling, and terminating, at a distance of about a hundred yards, upon an elevated rock, shaded with drooping willows. Higher she had come to woo the fragrance of the breeze. It was a beautiful night, and every thing around was still and calm. The moon was shining with unusual splendor, and the stars were crowded in all their bright and glorious magnificence. Suddenly a loud whistle broke upon her startled ear, and then for a moment all was again silent. Presently she heard footsteps, and looking earnestly whence the sound proceeded, she saw the person of Manuel, her father's servant, groping his way through the underwood, almost immediately beneath her feet. He was soon joined by a person, who emerged from the thicket, and they both now stood at the base of the rock upon which our heroine was seated. She soon recognized the stranger to be no other than her affianced husband—Henry Burnett.

And what has brought him hither at this late hour? was the instant enquiry of the unspeaking girl; and why this secret conference with Manuel? She paused to listen to their discourse.

The evening is well nigh spent, said Burnett. How fares our project?

All is well, returned Manuel. There is not even a suspicion. Does Bernardo sleep?

Ay, soundly, and Isabella?

She is worn out with watching. Besides, she can present no obstacle. An admirable disguise is that of yours, Burnett! You brought the mask and pistols, I suppose?

Ay, all; nothing has been forgotten. I was thinking, Manuel, whether it would not be better to defer our attempt a little longer. Don Bernardo may not probably survive another week, and it would be less appalling to our consciences, if the affair was settled thus amicably. In the event of the Spaniard's death, Isabella has promised to share with me his fortune. I love the girl, it is true—you may laugh—but I swear I love that beautiful and dreamlike creature. Her voice is to me as the richest music. I could kneel to her, Manuel, and worship at her feet with all the devotion of a saint; but with all this, should we not cast the sickle into the golden wheat, when the harvest is ready?

Ay, now you talk sense, and I reverence what you utter. It is, indeed, a golden harvest—one that we cannot wisely overlook!

But Isabella must not suspect that I have been even accessory to the damned crime we are about to perpetrate! said the agitated Burnett. Manuel, I feel a chill creeping through my veins, and my limbs seem as marble.

Pshaw! this is your fancy. I tell you the girl can know nothing of it. Burnett listen to me! I have met you here by your own appointment, and have come to prosecute a scheme of your own invention. The thoughts of guilt have been already associated in my mind too powerfully to be driven away. I have been attracted by the glittering bait with which you sought to allure me; and it is now too late to recant.

I leave the execution of the deed to yourself; I confess my courage has deserted me. Be the reward entirely yours. Coward! exclaimed the infuriated Manuel, seizing Burnett violently by the arm, tell me that you abandon our project, and (uttering a horrible oath) I will strike you to the earth. I fear not to find a bullet through Bernardo's heart; but the task must and shall be yours; my only fear is, if I suffer you to escape, thus, that your weakness would betray me to the hands of justice. Half the spoils, by agreement, are to be yours, and it is now nearly the appointed hour. In good

faith, if my watch says truly, it lacks only fifteen minutes. You agree? That's a brave fellow! You know the signal. When the lamp is removed from the window where it now glimmers, do you approach in your disguise; I have already told you in which chamber may be found the Spaniard. Let the work be that of a moment, and instantly disappear. In a

few days you may return to claim the hand of his daughter—you know the rest. In fifteen minutes I shall expect you—farewell!

Isabella returned home with all possible speed. She was determined to use every exertion to foil the cursed designs of Manuel and her perfidious lover. She flew to the apartment of Don Bernardo, and snatching up his loaded pistols in silence, secreted them in the folds of her dress. She then seated herself in the apartment where she expected Manuel and his confederate to enter. Contrary to custom, he seated himself very deliberately in a corner of the room. Isabella watched his countenance, but remained silent. She observed not a single emotion of doubt or fear. After a short pause, he arose and removed the lamp. He then threw himself carelessly upon a sofa.

Manuel, said Isabella, taking up the light, what have you concealed beneath your waistcoat? A pistol, and loaded too! Do you apprehend any danger that you are so valiantly armed? Hypocrite! cried the undaunted girl, as she replaced the lamp on the spot whence it had been taken. Know you not that I was a listener to your sanguinary schemes? Indeed, you shall be rewarded for your zeal and activity. I have but one favor to request, and I am sure you cannot refuse me. It is, that you will descend into the dungeon where my father has hoarded his wealth, and remain there during the night. A way, I say! for if you refuse, you shall share the fate that you intended for Don Bernardo! and saving this she levelled a pistol at his breast.

Manuel, somewhat disconcerted, took his way to the dungeon, and Isabella secured him by turning several heavy iron bolts. She returned to the apartment she had just left, and removed the lamp from the window. She waited some time expecting the arrival of her gallant lover, Burnett. At length he strode rapidly through the hall, and was making his way to the apartments of Don Bernardo. Isabella sprung after him, and before he was aware disarmed him of his weapons.

Who are you? she demanded in a determined voice. Come to the light, sir, come, I say, or here is a bullet that will cure you of your obstinacy. How cleverly you are masked—ah! Not ashamed, I hope of your features? Off with your disguise—off with it, that I may introduce to you the worthy Manuel, whom you will find secreted in the dungeon.

The mortified Burnett, on perceiving that he was known by Isabella, was so overcome by his emotion that he staggered back a few paces and fell to the ground. At this instant Don Bernardo entered the room. He had heard the commotion, and started hurriedly from his bed, although more dead than alive. He was so overpowered, that his limbs scarcely supported his own weight, and but for the timely assistance of his daughter, who caught him in her arms, he would have dashed headlong to the floor. She thought only of assisting her father to his bed, and while she was engaged in this duty, she was astounded by the report of a pistol. It was the deathblow of Henry Burnett, struck by his own hand. He had snatched the weapon from a table where it had been thoughtlessly laid by Isabella on the appearance of Don Bernardo, and buried its contents in his forehead. The blood was already streaming upon the floor. He was writhing in the agonies of death—a self-immolated victim upon the altar of his own consummate wickedness & folly. He attempted several times to speak, and rose once again upon his feet. Oh, what a fearful picture! He lifted his hand red and dripping with blood to his lacerated forehead, and thrust it madly into the fatal wound, and then he started around with the wildness and fury of a maniac, and uttering a loud and piercing cry, fell heavily in his own gore. Life had fled, and Isabella was in the presence of the guilty dead.

Don Bernardo did not long survive this tragical event. He was gathered to his fathers, rejoicing in the termination of his turbulent and perilous career. As to Manuel, he was elevated to the height of his deservings. Isabella, upon the death of her father, took up her residence in Philadelphia, and soon became the envied bride of an opulent merchant, who, it has been rumored, was not unacquainted with the celebrated pirate, whom we have introduced into our story under the name of Don Bernardo.

A Public Danger.—A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who, in the course of the "battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee joker, sitting nearby, who bawled out, "I say, friend, don't make that are hole in your countenance any larger for God's sake, for the rest of us will starve to death."

Sir William Gooch, governor of Williamsburg, walking along the street in conversation with a friend, returned the salute of a negro, who was passing by, to "You deign, said his friend, to take notice of a slave?" "Yes," replied the governor, "for I cannot allow even a slave to excel me in good manners."

Mumps.—Arthur Young took five equal portions of a field, one portion of which he manured with dry cut straw; a second with straw soaked five hours

with fresh urine; a third with straw soaked in like manner fifteen hours; a fourth with straw soaked three days; and to the fifth portion he applied nothing. The whole was sowed with wheat, and the grain was thirty-nine, of the second fifty, of the third sixty-three, of the fourth one hundred and twenty-six, and of the undunged portion nine. In weight of grain and straw, the product of the several portions, in the order above named, were found to be 160, 120, 180, 300, and 48. This experiment affords a pretty conclusive demonstration of the value of vegetable matter as food for plants, and particularly of the fertility imparted by the urine of animals, which takes to it is generally lost to all useful purposes. It indicates the propriety of so constructing our cattle yards and stable floors as to concentrate this liquid, and where there is no cistern to retain it, of applying straw and other litter to absorb it ere it is wasted. Another fact is worth noting—the rotting process took place wholly in the soil—the fertility was induced by long manure, and the liquids which it held—and not by the muck.

A tried Receipt for Burns.—Keep on hand a saturated solution of alum (four ounces in a quart of hot water) dip a cotton cloth in this solution, lay it immediately on the burn. As soon as it shall have become hot or dry, replace it by another, and thus continue it as often as it dries, which it will, at first, do very rapidly. The pain immediately ceases, and in twaggy-four hours under this treatment, the wound will be healed, especially if the solution be applied before the blisters are formed.—The astringent and drying quality of the alum completely prevents them. The deepest burns, those caused by boiling water, drops of melted phosphorus, gunpowder, flint-stone powder, &c. have all been cured by this specific.

Relics of Napoleon's Army.—Between 200 and 300 tons of the bones of the heroes, and amongst them some of those of the men, which were lost in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, have arrived at Orskany. These are the remains of the 30,000 almost famished horses, and the miserable men, who, as history relates, perished through cold in one night almost at the commencement of his retreat from that city, which the flames kindled by the hands of the Russians had reduced to ruins and desolation.

A Lieutenant Col. of militia at Dover, N.-H. having ordered the regiment to parade without the consent of the Col. a scene of great confusion ensued between them and the general, officers and men, who were pulled off the ground with rotten eggs, &c. by the mob, but finally rallied and remained masters of the field.

Salt.—There are many countries on the habitable globe where salt has never yet been found, and whose commercial facilities being extremely limited, the inhabitants can indulge themselves with it only as a luxury. This is particularly the case in the interior of Africa. "It would," says Mungo Park, "appear strange to an European, to see a child suck a piece of rock salt as if it were sugar. This, however, I have frequently seen, although the poorer class of inhabitants are so very rarely indulged with this precious article, that to say a man eats salt with his provisions is the same as saying he is a rich man. I have suffered much inconvenience myself from the scarcity of this article. The long use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt, that no words can sufficiently describe it."

From the Albany Evening Journal.

"MATIAS THE PROPHET." This notorious individual whose proper name is Robert Mathies, was arrested in this city on Monday afternoon, upon the authority of an advertisement issued by Benjamin H. Folger, of the city of New York. The expressed charge against him was, that he had left New York, having in his possession a large amount of Mr. Folger's property; but he has been guilty, it is asserted, of many other malpractices, some of them of the blackest character, and worthy of the most severe punishment.

Mathies commenced his career of fanaticism some two or three years since in this city, when he proclaimed himself "The Prophet of the God of the Jews," and asserted divine power. He shortly afterwards went to New York, where he continued to proclaim his doctrines but with little success at first. He soon, however, secured the favor, among a few classes of low consequence, of three of the most wealthy and respected merchants of New York, Messrs. Pierson, Mills, and Folger. These gentlemen received his doctrines in the fullest confidence, and believed him to be all that he declared himself. Their treasures were thrown open to the impostor, and lavished upon him with a profuseness. He purchased the most costly wardrobe. He wore a sword of the workmanship and high price and establishment equalled the honor of the most costly.

The bonnage of these gentlemen was complete; and the fact that three intelligent citizens of New York were thus deluded, will form one of the darkest pages in the whole chapter of modern fanaticism; but the chain with which they were bound is broken.



# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Death liberated Mr. Pierson. He died in Westchester county at his country seat, near Sing Sing, and the event is clothed in mystery. A short time previous to his death and while in health, as we understand, Mathies prevailed on Mr. P. to assign to him his whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick, and although his friends who were with him insisted upon calling medical aid, they were deterred by Mathies, who told them that "he had power of life and death, and Mr. Pierson would not die!" But he did die; and a subsequent examination of his body by three able physicians, resulted in the conviction that he had been poisoned, and certificates to this effect were drawn up and signed by three physicians, and are now in New York. Who poisoned Mr. Pierson is to be determined by the proper tribunal.

Mr. Mills, under the strange delusion, became a lunatic. His friends removed him to the country, and from the society of Mr. Mathies, and his reason soon returned. He is now convinced of his error, and has abandoned the delusion.

The mysterious death of Mr. Pierson, and the accompanying circumstances, shook the confidence of Mr. Folger and his family, and they resolved to abandon Mathies and his principles. After his return to New York, they announced their determination to the "Prophet," who then declared to them, that if they did, "sickness and perhaps death would follow!" This threat was not sufficient to overthrow their resolution, and a day was fixed upon when Mathies should leave the house. Upon the morning of that day, Mathies paraded off but very little breakfast, and scarcely tasted the coffee, saying, as an excuse, that he was not well. Immediately after breakfast, Mr. Folger, his wife and children, were taken violently sick. Mr. Folger did not suspect the cause of the sickness until after the villain had left the city, when upon examination he learned that the black woman who did the cooking for the family, had also abstained from the use of any coffee upon that morning, and, from other circumstances, he became convinced that the woman was bribed by Mathies to poison the family. To none of the family did it prove fatal, although all of them had not yet recovered from its effects. The transaction induced Mr. F. to procure his arrest, for which purpose he despatched the notice before mentioned.

Mathies did not expect this suddenly to be stopped in his mad career, and expressed a good deal of surprise when arrested. He had in his possession two large trunks, which he acknowledged contained articles that did belong to Mr. Folger, but which he said, Mr. F. gave to him when he left New York. Among the articles were sundry rich dresses, about \$500 in gold, a gold watch worth about \$150, a sword of great value, and a rod with which he was going to measure the bounds of his paradise; "the gates thereof, and the walls thereof." He was taken to New York this morning.

His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime and fanaticism.

## ANOTHER RIOT.

Columbia, Pa., Oct. 4.

Occurrences of a riot. Thursday night last was one of bustle and alarm to all classes of our citizens at one hour or another, such as we have not lately experienced; the fury of disorderly men and the ravages of the destructive element of fire, conspired to make it a season of confusion and terror. About 12 o'clock a mob which had collected began their operations by stoning, forcing into, and destroying the interior and furniture of several houses inhabited by colored persons. Four dwellings were more or less broken and injured, and the goods were scattered about and destroyed; one of the inhabitants, a black man, was severely bruised, cut in the face and had one of his arms rendered powerless; and other violence was done to the persons and property of the class of people to whom he belonged. These riots continued about an hour, and amidst great noise and shouting and the sound of missiles coming in contact with the buildings, disturbed the rest of the citizens adjacent to the scene of action. The exciting cause of this exhibition of illegal tumult and devastation, was the reported recent marriage of a black man to a white woman, which re-kindled the smouldering ashes of former popular madness and afforded an opportunity to evil-disposed individuals to react past occurrences of disorder and destruction. They, however, did not stop when they had punished the object of their wrath, but spent the residue of it upon others who had committed no fresh acts which called for punishment.

After the town had again become quiet about two o'clock in the morning, the cry of fire was heard in our streets, and the citizens, when they awakened from their sleep, and looked out of doors, saw the flames reflected from the walls of the neighboring houses in excessive brightness, while the sky was illuminated with the conflagration. In hastening to the quarter whence the alarm was given, it was found to be a large carpenter's shop, built of wood and standing on an alley, which was completely enveloped in a blaze, while the spot was so distant from water that the hose would not reach, and buckets were so scarce that it could not be obtained from the river, in a sufficient quantity to keep the engines in play. The building was completely consumed, together with several full and valuable sets of carpenter's tools and a large quantity of stuff prepared for finishing the interior of a new and extensive house now being erected. No other property was injured, and although a large quantity of lumber was piled around the house and a stable stood back, against which was heaped a stack of hay, they did not catch fire. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary, and a person who has

just been turned off from the employment of the owner, has been arrested and committed to prison to stand a trial. Had not the weather been so calm, or had a NW wind been blowing at the time, the whole of the lower end of our borough would have stood in imminent danger of destruction. Therefore the little remnant of darkness was quiet, and those who retired again to rest, were undisturbed in their slumber.

Spy.

## INQUISITION ABOLISHED IN SPAIN.

This important event is announced in a late London Patriot, in the following decree, dated the 15th July:

"ART. 1. The tribunal of the Inquisition is definitively suppressed.

"ART. 2. The property, income, and other goods belonging to this institution are to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

"ART. 3. The produce of the 101 canonships dependent upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose.

"ART. 4. The employees attached to this tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical prebends or civil employments in remuneration, shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said tribunal.

"ART. 5. All the other employees are to receive the amount of the salaries from the sinking fund, until they have been otherwise provided for."

We earnestly hope that the honorable example thus set by Spain will seal the doom of this cruel, slavish institution, which had its origin in that country. Priscillian, a mild and eloquent man, was the first victim of Religious Intolerance under this system. Torquemada, the Inquisitor General, is said to have tried and tortured, in the course of fourteen years, eighty thousand persons, of which six thousand were executed!

Happily for America she has no established Church—no State Religion, and is therefore in no danger of ever countenancing anything like force in favor of any particular sect. Every man is here left free to form and follow his own opinions on the subject of Religion, as well as on every other, and no one has a right to throw the least impediment in his way.

Nat. Int.

Belting on Elections.—We do not introduce this subject because we suppose anything we can say will do much good. There is too much interest in gambling of all sorts to be checked by anything but stern principle. It may not be amiss, however, to remind our fellow citizens that betting is a violation of both moral and civil law; and that those who boast of being the supporters of the laws, should not wantonly transgress them. But betting on elections is violating the law under circumstances which aggravate the offence beyond the mere sin of getting possession of another's property without right. It is putting the high franchise of freemen at the stake of the gambler. It is political sacrilege. Besides, this throws into our contest with one another at the polls, a double spirit of violence, when without this addition, the mass of passion would be quite sufficiently great. Every man who bets on an election encourages, perhaps begins, in himself and his antagonist, a practice which has often led, and may again lead to ruin. If he loses he parts with his money without any equivalent. If he wins, he comes into the possession of property without right, his title to which can never be made good, and for which he must owe the rightful owner to the day of his death; and even that event will not cancel the obligation. This may be thought a mighty serious view of a little betting.—But it is no more serious than true. No man's sentiments are right, and no man is safe who cannot always say with truth, "I never bet."—*Jour. of Com.*

A Little Man.—A few years ago a dwarf exhibited in London, who attracted a great deal of attention, as he was believed to be the smallest adult of the human race, ever seen. His name was Simon Raap, of Haarlem, in Holland. The following description of this miniature edition of humanity, we find in an English paper. "He is 26 years of age, weighs only 27 pounds, and is only 23 inches in height. He is well made, and well proportioned for his size. He has not grown any since he was six years of age, and no cause can be assigned by the faculty. He goes through the military exercises with a gun, proportionably to his size. He prefers the house to the open air. His appearance is that of a child between four and five years of age, but his age is visible in the features of his face; his disposition is very lively, and he will hold a conversation in his own language."

Wild Man.—A wild man has lately been found in the midst of the woods and mountains of Hartzwald, in Bohemia, who it is presumed must have been there from his infancy. He appears to be about thirty years of age, but he cannot articulate a single word. He bellows, or rather howls, his voice being like that of a dog. He runs on all fours, and the moment he perceives a human being, clambers to the top of a tree like an ape, and jumps from branch to branch with surprising agility. When he sees a bird or other game, he pursues it, almost always with success. He has been brought to Prague, but all attempts to tame him have been fruitless; indeed, he appears incapable of acquiring the habits of civilized life.

Paris paper.

Sunday Evening Amusement.

Among the pastime amusements for the London populace on a Sabbath evening, are the Tea Gardens, which are much frequented by the middle classes in society. These gardens cover a large space, and are provided with numerous tables and seats, where the companies are provided with

refreshments in the drinking line, of every variety they can wish. It lately appeared by evidence before the Committee of the British House of Commons, that 4,400 persons in the usual number, that congregate together in a single tea garden—of these 1700 are women, and 200 are children under fourteen years of age! It may be said that their conduct is harmless—they are merely taking a little innocent recreation after the services of the Sabbath; but of these 4400 persons, it was estimated that not five parties were drinking tea—grog, pipe, beer, and blue-ruin, were the materials which contributed to the Sunday evening's amusement of these people. It is computed that at least eighty thousand people, belonging to the "middle orders," thus solace themselves every summer's Sunday evening in the Tea Gardens in the neighborhood of London. All ages and both sexes congregate here and drink and carouse until a late hour of the night. What a baneful effect must such a vile practice exert on the character and morals of a people.

Boston Journal.

William Penn.—A man is now living in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, by the name of Preston, whose grandmother died in the year 1774, and had seen William Penn, when he first landed at or near where Philadelphia now stands. He stated that his grandmother informed him that when the ship in which Governor Penn sailed, came up to the Neshaminy, he was met by the Indians, and that the mast struck the trees of Levedee's hill, the present navy yard. She said that the white people had prepared the best entertainment they could for the governor and his family; the Indians had done the same. Wm. Penn walked with the Indians, sat down with them on the ground, and eat with them roasted acorns and hominy; that pleased them so, that they began to show how they could hop and jump; that Wm. Penn stepped up, and beat them all. Such wise complaisance won and secured their friendship and affection for him during his life.

## THE BIBLE.

A London correspondent of the Boston Journal, gives the following information relative to a new arrangement of the Canonical Books of Scripture.

"I am tempted to recommend to the American public, an improved edition of the Bible, which has been published in this country about eighteen months; and which appears to me to supersede in a great measure, the necessity of commentaries, tables of reference, &c. It is nothing more than a simple arrangement of the Scriptures, in the order which they were written, and originally intended to stand;—the arrangement has been made, after indefatigable exertion, by Mr. Townsend, an Episcopal Clergyman. He has dispensed with the divisions of chapter and verse, by which, paragraphs and even sentences are mutilated and the most important truths rendered liable to misconstruction—and substituted such portions as contain an entire narrative, discourse, history, table, &c. The Psalms are distributed through the history of the Israelites, at the period when they were penned, and thus their applicability—which standing by themselves is obscure—becomes instantly perceptible. It appears that the division into verses is a modern innovation, and was made in the earlier process of translation, being merely breaks, when the translator rested; why, therefore, the sense should be obscured by this form of printing the sacred text, and the unsightly introduction of figures into the letter press, it is difficult to say.

I should add that the New Testament remains in nearly its previous order, the parts being merely arranged chronologically.

The editor of the Denton (Ohio) Advocate, thus laments the diminution in the number of the Society of "Friends," in that section of the country:

When we turn our attention to events of a domestic nature, it is with no slight degree of regret, that we have to notice the disposition evinced for several years past, by the "People called Quakers," to remove from this section of the country.

One by one, they are gradually passing away from the midst of us, and ere long the distinctive garb, that once gave an air of staidness to every group, will seldom be seen. It is not however this absence of their outer man, that we are at all concerned about; but we fear, lest they may bear away with them many of those sound principles, that they have throughout each passage of their history, so strenuously upheld.

Such we must all concede, has been the moral influence of the manners and habits of the Quakers, that no community ever received them within its bosom, which did not commence gradually, to filter itself of impurities.

May we not hope, should the Quakers indeed withdraw entirely from Denton, that the influence of their examples, will long be felt, and exhibited in the morals and character of the people, brought up under their influence.

At the fair of Argentina, in California, on the 9th of August, some jugglers exhibited a variety of feats of strength and agility to the wondering rustic, one of which, however, produced a most horrid and lamentable catastrophe. In order to show the strength and courage of one of the females of the troop, she was laid on her back upon the ground, and a ponderous wheel, the nave of which was only placed on her chest. The cavity was filled with gunpowder, which was to be discharged while in this position, as if it were a mortar. However, whether from the men employed to charge the machine being drunk, as was feared, and putting in too much powder, or from the wheel

being damaged by former explosions, or from any other cause, when the match was put to the powder, the wheel burst into flaming fragments, killed two of the persons assembled around it, wounded sixty-three others, and left the body of the unfortunate young woman, upon whom it was placed, a most horrible spectacle, the limbs having been scattered in various directions, and a part of the head thrown up into the branches of a tree, where it hung suspended by the hair.

French paper.

The Susquehanna has been lower this season than it was ever known to be, being three inches below the mark on MacKay's rock made in 1803.

The Ohio, at Cincinnati, is within 6 or 8 inches of being as low as ever it was known to be.

The Legislature of Michigan has adjourned till November, after passing a law for taking a census of the Territory. If the population amounts to 60,000, Michigan becomes a state.

Gamblers.—A German paper mentions the fact, that of 600 gamblers at Hamburg, 300 committed suicide, 100 ended their career as swindlers or highway robbers, and the remaining 200 by apoplexy, chagrin, or despair.

The Hartford Times says,—"A colored girl—a slave, who has been in this city for three or four years past, was reclaimed by her master on Tuesday last. She was taken into the fourth story of the United States Hotel, and in a moment of desperation leaped from the window to the ground, a distance of 30 feet. Although the distance was so great, she was but slightly injured, and a purse was immediately raised for purchasing her freedom."

Murder.—On Tuesday, John Winchell, aged 72, of Suffield, (Conn.) was tried at Hartford, for the murder of his son. The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The old grey headed man, during the trial, seemed indifferent as to the result; but being dissatisfied with the verdict, requested the Sheriff to intercede with the court, to pronounce sentence of Death upon him!!!

The following account of the submergion of Port Royal, in the year 1692, is taken from Martin's History of the British Colonies:

"In the midst of much prosperity, and when the colonists were exulting in their good fortune, the town of Port Royal, in Jamaica, into which the wealth of the Buccaneers had been poured, and on whose shores their crimes and wickedness had been felt, by the awful interposition of Providence, was suddenly destroyed, and its inhabitants instantly engulfed in the earthquake, which entombed the scene of so much depravity forever! On the 7th of June, 1692, at mid-day, while the Governor and Council were sitting, and the wharfs were loaded with merchandise and rich spoil, a roar was heard in the distant mountains, and reverberated through the valleys to the beach, where the sea suddenly arose, and in an instant stood five fathoms deep, where, a moment before, were displayed the glittering treasures of Peru and Mexico; in some places the earth opened wide and swallowed whole houses, which were again, perhaps, thrown upwards by the violent concussion of the sea; in others, many individuals were swallowed up to the neck, and the earth then closing, strangled them; the Swan frigate was forced over the tops of the sunken houses, and afforded a providential escape to many persons; and of the whole town, perhaps the richest spot in the world, not more than two hundred houses of the fort were left. The whole island felt severely the shock; in some parts mountains were riven; in others, connected; the outline of every thing was changed, and the entire surface of the island considerably subsided; many thousand persons were destroyed in the overwhelming of Port Royal, the ruins of which are yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the ocean, beneath which they lie."

Extraordinary Water Spout.—On a very rainy day in July last, a very singular occurrence took place in Ashe county, North Carolina. On the acclivity of a considerable mountain (a spur of the Phoenix) about 50 yards from a creek of the same name which washes the foot of the mountain, a discharge of water from the clouds struck the surface of the mountain and swept every thing in its way to the creek, including large trees, and rocks weighing at least a couple of tons. Scientific men who have since viewed the scene, have concluded that it was produced by the bursting of a descending water spout. The native mountaineers say that they have seen such occurrences heretofore, and they call it the falling of a cloud.

DESOLATING FAMINE IN THE EAST INDIES.

The following particulars of horrid and heart sickening misery are copied from the Asiatic Journal for the present month:

The Sumatrah Durpan, of February 22, contains a description of the horrible state of the native population in Bundeelund, in consequence of the famine which has prevailed there for some time past. The price and scarcity of grain have put it far beyond the reach of the poorer class.

be great difficulty in the way of finding employment. For some time they obtained a miserable subsistence of byres, a sort of astringent and acid berry; but even this wretched supply has now ceased. A most appalling and pitiable condition of human misery is the consequence.

Mothers have been seen to devour the dead bodies of their own children. It is even apprehended that the famine will become more severe when the hot winds set in, and that the mortality will frightfully increase. The most distressing scenes of human misery are beheld at Culpee and the vicinity, where the poor starving people are mere living skeletons, having scarcely strength to move. Many of them daily expire, and are thrown into the Jumma, while corpses of others are a prey to vultures, dogs, and jackalls. Hundreds cross the Jumma daily, in the hope of obtaining food in the Doogh and Oude territories. So extensive and so severe is the famine, that mere individual efforts to afford relief can produce no effect towards checking the calamity.

We are glad to see that measures have been taken to relieve the misery and distress of the many starving and wretched creatures, fugitives from the famished provinces of Bundeelund, who are now wandering about the cantonment. It is certainly with pleasure we learn, that the King of Oude distributes daily, 2,000 rupees for the relief of those unfortunate people who emigrated to Lucknow. This is real charity. The distress of the poor Bundeelas is so great, that they are in the habit of offering their children for sale, for two, three, or four rupees a head; and when they cannot find purchasers, which occasionally they are unable to do, owing to the Government prohibition of slave dealing, the parents collect a few sticks from the jungle, and lighting a fire burn their children to death!

## DISTRESSING IN CASHMERE.

Owing to the continuance of famine, it is calculated that upwards of 25,000 individuals have perished through want since the mismanagement of this fine country first commenced with Byssakha Sing. At present, the whole of this subahdy appears to be completely depopulated; the severity of the famine has reached to that extent, that parents have sold their offspring to procure a day's subsistence, and in some instances have devoured them. A woman complained to the city utwal, that she had agreed with another woman that, in order to save themselves from starvation, they should feed on each other's child by turns. She had already sacrificed her child, on which they had both feasted, and, in confirmation of her tale, produced the remains of the infant, and added that the other now refused to comply with the agreement, and withheld her child.—The hearers were filled with astonishment and horror. The Maharaja has already, in addition to repeated munificent distributions of grain and money, foregone at the instigation of his ministers, two years of revenue, in hopes of alleviating this general distress.

The present age is pre-eminently distinguished for the great number of persons who are co-operating in the improvement of society. In some past ages, a country could produce from her whole population, but a single person who appeared qualified and willing to advance her moral and political condition, by extensive plans. Alfred the Great in England, Peter the Great in Russia, and Cardinal Ximenes in Spain, had to proceed in the work of reformation in their respective countries, without the assistance of kindred minds; whereas, at the present time, thousands in different lands, actuated by the same spirit, are devoting their influence and energies to the removal of abuses and the establishment of useful institutions. O'Connell has not to fight the battles of Ireland single-handed; nor did La Fayette contend unaided for the liberties of France.

The chief fault to be found with most of the active philanthropists of this country, and the remark will equally apply to those of Europe,—is this, that they neglect matters requiring reformation at home, while they are sensitively alive to abuses abroad, an error similar to that of the parent who subscribes for the support of a public school and yet leaves his children uneducated. It is, therefore, with particular satisfaction that we learn that an association has been formed at New Orleans for the suppression of duelling. That abominable mode of settling differences is the disgrace of Christendom and the blemish of civilization; and, unhappily, has prevailed to a greater extent in the United States than in perhaps any other country. Let, then, patriots denounce it, and it will soon cease; for it has been supported so long only because men have been too timid to express their convictions of its enormity. An English nobleman, a few years ago, became a duellist, at the very time when he was the officer of a society established for the support of religion! The inconsistency of his conduct was so alarming, that he immediately withdrew his name from the society; but is not every duellist who professes Christianity equally inconsistent! A duel, in the words of Cowper,

"Whatever use may urge or honor plead,  
On reason's verdict is a madman's deed."

Bull. Geo.

Tunnel under the Ohio.—The Cincinnati Journal recommends the construction of a tunnel under the Ohio river, opposite that city. Its length would be a little more than half a mile; to be twenty-four feet wide, with two carriage ways and two side walks. The whole cost is estimated at two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Owing to the great height to which the water of the Ohio rises, being sixty-three feet, the difficulty of building a bridge is very great, and the cost

hundred feet high, and a hundred feet apart would be required, the expense of which, with that of the superstructure, would, it is calculated, exceed that of making a tunnel. The opinion of an experienced engineer is said to have been obtained, which is in favor of the tunnel.

## A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

Constitution of Pennsylvania, Art. III.

Section 1.

"In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided in the State two years next before the election, and within that time paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector. Provided that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

From the above article, it is evident that every person wishing to vote, must have the following qualifications:

- 1st. That he be a citizen.
- 2d. That he be above 21 years of age.
- 3d. That he shall have resided in Pennsylvania two years next preceding the election.
- 4th. That he shall within two years next preceding the election, have paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months previous to the election.
- 5th. But if the voter be between 21 and 22 years of age, and the son of a qualified voter, he may vote without having been assessed, or paid taxes.

1st. As to Citizenship.

Citizens are of two descriptions, native and naturalized.

1st. Natives are such as are born in the United States—or being the sons of citizens of the U. S. born out of the United States, while their parents were

temporarily abroad.

2d. Naturalized Citizens, are such being aliens by birth, have been admitted to citizenship, according to the laws of the U. S. To entitle an alien to naturalization, he must have resided in the United States for at least five years, and must have declared his intentions to that effect at least two years previous to naturalization—unless he shall have arrived before he shall have completed his 18th year, in which case, and provided his term of service in the United States shall have been five years, he may declare his intentions and become a citizen at once—if any alien has arrived in the United States previously to 18th June, 1812, he may become naturalized without a previous declaration of intentions.

In all cases of naturalization in Pennsylvania, the applicant must have been a resident of the State for the last year, and his residence in the State and U. States, must be proved by the oath or affirmation of a citizen.

The children of naturalized citizens, if under 21 years of age at the time of their father's naturalization, become citizens on the naturalization of their father.

2d. As to Age.

No person can vote who has not attained the age of 21 years.

3d. As to Residence.

Every person wishing to vote, shall have resided in Pennsylvania for at least two years next before the election; and at the time of voting shall reside in the ward, district or township in which he offers his vote. By residence is meant a man's home or domicile; and a temporary absence on business, no matter for what length of time, will not destroy citizenship, if he shall have always intended to return; but absence from the state with an intention of remaining absent, if but for one day, will destroy the right of citizenship, which cannot be regained except by a new residence of two years in the state. Every voter is to vote in the ward or other division in which he resides; length of residence is immaterial, nothing but actual residence being required.

4th. As to the payment of Taxes.

Every voter shall have paid a state or county tax within two years before the election, and the tax shall have been assessed at least six months previous to the election, but it matters not how much longer before; the payment of a tax assessed within six months of an election does not entitle any one to vote at that election, and the practice which now prevails, of assessing individuals on the eve of an election, is irregular and improper.

5th. Voting on Age.

Any person between 21 and 22 years of age, may vote without having been assessed or paid taxes, provided he be the son of a qualified voter; that is to say, of one who is a citizen, and has paid taxes within two years of the election. But if one voting on age, be the son of a citizen who has been dead more than two years, some have maintained that he is not entitled to vote unless his father shall have left real estate paying taxes; but this rule is a remnant of the aristocratic doctrine of property qualifications, and is unsustained by reason; the true rule is that the voter on age has that right, if the son of a citizen who, if living, be regularly qualified, or if dead, was a qualified citizen at the time of his decease, and it matters not how long he may have been dead.

Evidence of right to Vote.

Every person offering a vote, must, if required by the inspectors, produce the following evidence of his qualifications:

- 1st. He must answer on oath all questions touching his age, residence, or place of nativity, or must prove it by the oaths of others.
- 2d. The only evidence of naturalization is the Certificate.
- 3d. The evidence of payment of taxes, is the receipt of the Collector or County Treasurer, or if the inspector thinks proper, payment may be proved on oath or affirmation.

There are seventy-eight chartered colleges and universities in the U. States—about five to every million of inhabitants.

Canal Tolls.—The receipts of tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal, for the week ending Sept. the 27th, were \$11,010.





**ADAMS SENTINEL.**  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Oct. 13, 1864.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 12 1/2.

### TO THE POLLS!

We need scarcely urge the propriety of going to the polls to-morrow, and depositing our votes for our present and future representative, Mr. CHAMBERS. The friends of Mr. HECK are using every means in their power to carry him through; but unless there is culpable negligence and supineness on the part of Mr. Chambers' friends, the latter gentleman will have a very large majority. Our enemies are awake—let us not be caught napping!

The National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. has given at length the address of our highly respectable representative, Mr. CHAMBERS, to his constituents, which we published a few weeks since, with the following remarks, which are, indeed, complimentary:

"We have been so much struck with the address and perspicuity of an Address by Mr. CHAMBERS, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, to his constituents, which has just fallen into our hands, that we have concluded we could do better than place the whole of it before our readers. The excellent personal character of the writer gives added force to the account which he has rendered of his political experience. Mr. CHAMBERS, in this public profession, has rendered a valuable service to his country, if his address be as extensively read as it ought to be."

At the election for Inspectors in some of the wards in Philadelphia, there was very considerable disturbance, particularly in Locust ward, where a young man, named Wm. Perry, was stabbed, and died immediately. Several others were much injured. The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the murderer, who, it appears, is not known. From the high excitement there, we look forward to some serious affray to-morrow. The whole votes of the city, are given in the State-house; and the assemblage of such an immense crowd, with their present ardent feelings, at one spot, will, we fear, produce deplorable results.

The Whigs carried for Inspector, 13 out of 15 wards of the city. In the county, the administration party have a majority.

### WELL DONE, MARYLAND!

For the first time since the origin of the Jackson party, have the Whigs succeeded in the city of Baltimore! At the election on Monday last, they elected their Delegates by an average majority of 314! It is, indeed, a glorious triumph. And from the returns from the whole State, it will be perceived that Jacksonism is almost destroyed—scarcely a foothold left for Van Burenism. Well done, sister State! We wish we could follow your noble example.

### MARYLAND ELECTION.

	Whig.	Jackson.
Baltimore City,	2	0
" county,	0	4
Harford,	1	3
Kent,	4	0
Annapolis,	2	0
Washington,	3	1
Allegheny,	3	1
Cecil,	0	4
Frederick,	4	0
Montgomery,	4	0
Calvert,	4	0
Prince-George's,	4	0
Caroline,	4	0
Dorchester,	4	0
Somerset,	3	1
Talbot,	4	0
Worcester,	4	0
Charles,	4	0
Ann Arundel,	4	0
Queen Ann's,	4	0
St. Mary's,	4	0
	62	18

State of Delaware.—The Whigs have elected their Inspectors in New Castle county, hitherto the only Jackson county in the State.

### PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.

#### ARRIVAL OF GOV. WOLF.

A considerable crowd assembled yesterday afternoon at the rail road depot Broad street, to greet the arrival of the first car upon the double track of the great Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, and also to welcome the Governor of Pennsylvania, who had been invited to join in the interesting ceremonies. The crowd assembled in considerable numbers at 4 o'clock, but the delay occasioned by the route, prevented the arrival of the cars until half past six. His Excellency looked remarkably well, and was very cordially welcomed. A barouche with four splendid white horses was in attendance, in which he was escorted to the North American Hotel.—*Cour. & Eng.*

### To the Public.

Fellow Citizens.—The correspondence between Mr. Stevens and myself is now before you, as complete as I can make it. He says that a letter of mine has been mislaid. I kept no copies of mine, except of the first and the last. It was purely accidental that I kept a copy of the first; but I designedly kept that of the last. My ideas of such transactions are possibly different from those of other men. The oldest must live and learn.

The construction put on certain sentiments which are giving offence to the German part of you, I hereby disavow. It is put on the sentiment to suit present purposes. But if this simple denial will not satisfy, then I must lie under the imputation. Perhaps after the Election is over, passion is subsided, and candor and reason have returned to their place, I may feel it to be my duty to lay before you a faithful narrative of my sayings and doings with respect to the College question.

I am as innocent of all the other imputations cast on me by Mr. Stevens, over his own name, and by the Star and Comet, as I was of the letter, &c. of which Mr. Stevens so fully acquitted me in his last, of June. My esteemed and faithful friends have told you the simple truth on these things, over their signatures. I thank them most sincerely for this proof of their kindness.

I am, very respectfully, your's, &c.  
C. G. McLEAN.

The great Portage Rail Road over the Allegheny mountain—the link by which the long chain of Canal communication between eastern and western Pennsylvania is united—is a stupendous work, worthy of the enterprise, resources and objects of the State which has constructed a more extended line of internal improvements than any other in the Union. There is at present but a single track in operation, but the second track is expected to be completed in time for the opening of the next Spring business. The Rail Road started at the basin at Hollidaysburg—the western termination of the Juniata line of canal—is carried over the mountain by a series of ten inclined planes to the basin of Conemaugh, the eastern extremity of the Pittsburg line of canal. Its thirty-six miles in length, and in that distance overcomes a rise and fall of nearly two thousand six hundred feet. When the Portage is entirely completed, its stationary high pressure steam engines of thirty-five horse power each, which, if required, may be worked to twice that power with safety. The rate of travel on the planes is about four miles per hour. We find in the last Harrisburg Chronicle the following notice of the work:

**Allegheny Portage Rail Road.**—A recent trip across this railway has satisfied us that this work is substantially, and in many places elegantly constructed. The trade across the mountain is brisk—there being nearly or perhaps quite, 300 cars employed at present in carrying it; and the many new ones that are placed upon the road is a sure evidence of the increased demands of commerce. Of course great difficulties occur in passing and re-passing, there being but one track completed—but owing to the admirable arrangements adopted by the state-agents, many of these are obviated, and as every exertion is now making for the finishing of the second track, the interruption mentioned cannot continue any great length of time. Owing to various reasons, as we understand, the iron for the second track was not finally contracted for until the 5th of June last, in Wales. A great portion of it is now in the course of delivery upon the road, and it is highly probable that the entire railway will be opened for business with both tracks by the time the canal is ready for transportation in the Spring. Three locomotive engines are now building, and will be ready for the spring trade.

Great credit is due to Mr. Jones, the Superintendent, and Mr. WELSH, the chief engineer and his assistants, for the rapidity with which the construction of the road has been forwarded, and for the excellence and elegance (more particularly) of its mechanical portions. We need only mention the splendid Viaduct—by far the most so in America—across the Conemaugh, in the very midst of the wildest part of the Allegheny mountains: And the superior beauty and utility of the planes, with their machinery—one of them over 3000 feet in length, on which a loaded car, or perhaps 3 or 4 of them proceed up a rate which need only to be viewed from the turnpike beneath, to satisfy any one that when revivified Pennsylvania undertakes a work, she stands second to none of her sister states, and far superior to any of them, in the boldness and excellence of its execution, and in its ultimate advantage to the East and West, and profit to her own State Treasury.

### From the Troy Daily Whig.

#### HALLE'S COMET.

Observations for those who wish to see this beautiful Comet, and are not provided with suitable instruments.

At 12 o'clock, last night, this comet's bearing from Rensselaer Institute was S. 80° E. that is, one degree less than one point south of east. At the same time its latitude was 35 degrees, 40 minutes 30 seconds. Its angular distance from the centre of the group, usually called the seven stars, was 14 degrees, in a north easterly direction. No train or tail was discernible to the naked eye, nor through the telescope. It appeared perfectly of the disk than near its margin.

We have good reason to believe, that one in a thousand of the present inhabitants of the earth, will not live to receive its next visit. And no one has ever seen it before who has not completed his three score and ten.

### A Liverpool paper of the 5th has the following from Portugal:

FALMOUTH, Aug. 31.  
This afternoon his Majesty's ship, the *Albatross*, arrived here from Oporto, whence she sailed on Wednesday last. Information had been received there from Lisbon, announcing the election of Don Pedro as Regent, by the Cortes, with scarcely a dissentient voice. The choice of the Emperor had given much satisfaction at Oporto; it was expected that the Queen's marriage would be the next subject for discussion.

### PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.

**Terrible Accident.**—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, one of the boilers of Arbuckle's and Avery's Cotton Factory exploded—the head of one boiler was blown out, and both boilers were moved 80 feet—the boiler house and both sides of the main building were destroyed. One man, the mechanic, was killed; the engineer, dangerously injured; several little girls were scalded, and two boys killed and buried in the ruins—one little girl is severely scalded. Fortunately, the mill had not begun to run, and many of the children had not assembled when the accident happened.

**Taxable Property.**—The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"We understand that the amount of property, ascertained by the assessors of this city and county, to be taxable, is about one hundred and eighty millions of dollars."

**Duelling.**—The first duel that was ever fought in the Union was in New England. In 1621, a year after the settlement of those States, two servants, burning with fierce resentment against each other, chose, what was then called, the honorable way, in France and England, of quenching their enmity. They met on the field—bravely fought—but both escaped unhurt. The puritans of those days instantly seized them, and for such a misleading and ungodly crime against the peace and good order of their society, they condemned the wicked transgressors to be tied head and foot, and to wholly abstain, for the space of twenty-four hours, from drink and food. This salutary example withered in the bud all sorts of duels in those ancient colonies.

It is stated in the Louisiana Advertiser of the 19th ult. that "yesterday the locomotive Creole, of the Rail Road, being ready to start for the city, with several cars attached, having been left by the Engineer for a few moments, started backwards with a full steam, and safely deposited itself and the cars in twelve feet water at the end of the wharf."

**Daring and Extensive Robbery.**—Mr. Lay, of Batavia, Genesee county, who arrived in town on Saturday evening, was robbed soon after landing, of between seven and eight thousand dollars in gold, mostly in sovereigns. He offers a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the same. We learn that Mr. Lay, on leaving the steamboat, stepped into the Western Hotel, asked for a cup of tea, and placed his valise, containing the gold and other articles, in charge of the bar-keeper. He was not absent from the bar more than 15 minutes, and on his return found that the bar-keeper had delivered the valise to another person who claimed it, and who the bar-keeper supposed to be Mr. Lay himself. The villain, who probably had watched an opportunity to accomplish his object, had dressed himself so as to resemble Mr. L. in appearance, and thus deceived the bar-keeper.

The people complained last winter that they were suffering unparalleled distress. The Globe told them that they were mistaken—that they were in a condition of the most perfect prosperity. They, of course, were no judges as to whether they were or were not distressed. Now the Globe assures them that their pockets are full of gold. Thrusting their hands into the said pockets, they cannot find a single particle of the metal, but still the organ insists that it is there. If they cannot find it, the fault is their own—not Gen. Jackson's. What is the evidence of a man's senses in comparison with the authority of the king's mouthpiece?

**Indian Relics.**—A large number of Indian relics have been discovered at Three Rivers, (in Canada) in excavating for the foundation of a house about to be erected on a spot supposed to have been the site of a burying place.

Three Rivers was once a very considerable trading post, both during the time of the French and of the Northwest Company; indeed, we ourselves have seen trading canoes pursuing their way over the portage of Chawinigan. The Quebec Gazette states, that as recently as thirty years ago it was the resort of numerous Indians and voyagers.

It is well known that the custom of the Indians was, and is, to bury with the dead his weapons and his hunting instruments, to which classes the following relics belong:

2 swords—1 small and one straight cutlass, of ordinary lengths, handles destroyed.  
1 poignard, about 18 inches.  
2 axes, 1 large and one half size, handles missing.  
6 flat fish spears.  
6 arrow-headed ditto.  
1 knife, (side) one ditto smaller.  
A gold lace ribbon hat-band, about half an inch wide.  
Some red and green cloth.  
A calumet or pipe of pewter, tobacco (quite preserved) remaining in it, and a-bout half smoked.  
A glass for lighting fire at the sun.

About half a pound of buckshot and a few small pistol bullets.

One brass kettle of about 4 gallon.  
The words, axes, knives, and spears, (adds the Gazette) are all iron or steel, and much rusted; they may be conjectured to have lain in the ground about 150 or 175 years, and when found were not more than eighteen inches from the surface, lying among the few remaining bones of a remarkably tall man, whose cranium was still entire, but was carelessly broken to pieces by the workmen.

These relics have been removed to Quebec by Thomas Amiot, Esq. of the Quebec Bar, and will, it is understood, be ultimately placed in some public institution.—*Montreal Daily Ad.*

### A LESSON FOR BOYS.

A lad from Bucks county was placed as an apprentice in one of the newspaper offices in this city a few years since, whose short career furnishes a striking evidence of the miserable consequence of boys indulging in irregular practices. His evil habits had their origin in an inveterate fondness of running out at night, which, as a matter of course, made him acquainted with vicious boys of his own age, such as are witnessed every night, lounging about the corners of our streets, often swearing and drinking. He fell gradually and irreclaimably into their habits, and soon became a worthless boy; and not long since made his escape, went off to sea, and in one of the West India Islands fell a victim to his own intemperate indulgences. So far his case may be only that of many others who have been equally imprudent and paid as severe a penalty for their follies; but it is rendered more striking from the circumstance of his having been sought for, within a few weeks, by one who communicated the intelligence to his friends here, of his having been bequeathed property to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

Phil. paper.

**Take heed to your ways.**—An individual lately brought his action against the town of Northfield, Mass. for the recovery of damages arising to the plaintiff from a defective bridge belonging to that town, his stage coach having been destroyed last Spring in passing over it. The jury found the actual damages to be \$231. Which being doubled by the Court according to the statutory provisions, the town was mulcted four hundred and sixty-two dollars, for their carelessness.

**A Dilemma.**—The Missouri Legislature is liberal in granting divorces. At a late session 36 were lumped in one bill; and many of the parties divorced, have since contracted new marriages. Meanwhile the legality of thus granting divorces having been brought before the Supreme Court of the State that tribunal has decided against the act under which proceedings were instituted, as "unconstitutional, and therefore null and void."

### CONNECTICUT.

An election for three members of Congress has just terminated in Connecticut, to supply vacancies. The Whigs have elected them all, as usual.

**Pauperism and Crime.**—It is stated by a writer in the Boston Evening Journal, that in the House of Industry in that city, the number of inmates is five hundred and seventy-two, (one hundred more than at the same time in 1833)—in the House of Correction, two hundred and sixty, a-bout 40 per cent. more than last year, making a total of eight hundred and thirty-two.

### MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Guttelius, Mr. David Mertz, of the neighborhood of Oxford, to Miss Magdalena Hershey, daughter of Mr. Christian Hershey, of Heidelberg township, York county.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. George Young, of the neighborhood of York, to Miss Maria Hostetter, daughter of Mr. Henry Hostetter, of Copowago township, Adams county.

On the 23th ult. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. John Thomas, to Miss Leah Hettrington—both of Menallen township.

### DIED.

On the 1st inst. Col. Alexander M. H. wain, of Hanover, in the 35th year of his age.

### Stoves.

DAVID LITTLE would inform his friends and the public, that he has just received from Pine Grove Furnace, A Large & Handsome Assortment of STOVES,

which he will have already shod in the best manner, and will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Call at his Coach-factory in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg.

Oct. 14.

### FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the TAILORS of Adams county, that he is the authorized Agent for the sale of SAQUZ'S Patent Self-varying System, for drafting Fashionable Garments, Squares and Scales, Reports of Fashions, Advertising Cards, and Inch Measures. As this system is in general use in the Cities, he recommends it to the Tailors of Adams county, who will not be disappointed.

New York Fashions, regularly received at his Shop, in East York street, opposite the Bank.

ROBERT MARTIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 13.

### ELECTION.

#### BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 17th of November next.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 13.

### LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 15th of November next, on the premises, the late Dwelling Plantation of Solomon Bower, deceased, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Bower, George Harman and others, containing 126 Acres and 91 Perches, and the allowance; 30 Acres are in good Timber. The improvements are a Log House and Barn, together with the necessary Out-buildings, and a good well of never-failing water near the door; also, a tolerably good Orchard, of different kinds of grafted fruit trees. Hermodian creek runs through one side of the land.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance and terms of sale will be made known by

MARY BOWER, & Adm's.

DANIEL BOWER.

Oct. 6.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be rented to the highest bidder.

### FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of GEORGE M'GRAIL, late of Menallen township,

#### The Plantation

of said deceased, containing about 242 ACRES, with the usual allowance, more or less, of Patented Land. About 100 Acres are Woodland; the remainder under a good state of cultivation, with a proportion of Meadow. The improvements are a good two-story

Log Dwelling-house, with a Kitchen attached, Double Log Barn, Spring-house, at a never-failing spring, and other Out-houses, with a Tenant-house, Stable, and spring of water, besides plenty of water on the place for farm use.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms made known by the Heirs living on the premises.

Oct. 6.

### GETTYSBURG

#### Female Academy.

THE encouragement which this Institution has received from the Public, has induced us to make a brief statement of its course of instruction, that Parents and Guardians may be able to judge of its merits.

#### Course of Instruction and Text Books.

Per. Qr.  
Reading, Penmanship, Oral and Written Arithmetic (Emerson's North American Arithmetic), and Composition, \$3 00  
English Grammar, Ancient, Modern, & Sacred Geography (Woodbridge's Rudiments, and Woodbridge's and Willard's Universal Geography), with use of the Globes. \$4 00

Ancient and Modern History (Goodrich's, Hale's, and Grimshaw's), Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a full course of Experiments (Jones'), with Lectures, Botany, with numerous colored engravings, drawings and specimens (Mrs. Lincoln's with lectures), Elements of Mineralogy, with specimens (Comstock's), Algebra (Colburn's), Geometry (Euclid's Elements), Elements of Astronomy (Wilkins'), with Atlas of the Heavens and Celestial Globe, Keith on the Globes, Rhetoric (Blair's lectures abridged), Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidence of Christianity (M'Ilvaine's), History of the Christian Church (Goodrich's), Sacred Scriptures, \$5 00

For the Latin, French and German Languages, Music and Drawing, a reasonable extra charge will be made.

The Institution is under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN H. MARSDEN, A. M., a gentleman who has had much experience in teaching. The services of MISS REYNOLDS, as an Assistant, have some time since been secured—a lady whose talents, qualifications, and experience peculiarly fit her for the station. Those who desire it, will receive instruction in Music, on the Piano, by a lady from Baltimore. Arrangements have also been made, by which Young Ladies may be taught to perform on the Guitar, by a first-rate master. A Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and Cabinet of Mineralogy, have been procured for the use of the School. Arrangements have been made for boarding those from abroad, whose parents may desire it, in a family of high respectability, where every necessary attention will be paid to their health and morals, and where their conduct will be under the general supervision of the Teachers. The situation of the town is extremely healthful and pleasant. The Institution is at present in a very flourishing condition, containing about Fifty Pupils, from several different States. Boarding \$1 50 per week.

The next Session will open on the 20th of October next.

A. S. SCHMUCKER.

J. E. MACFARLANE.

J. B. M'PHERSON.

WM. MCLELLAN.

THOS. C. MILLER.

ROBT. G. HARPER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 6.

Gettysburg, Oct. 6.

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Gettysburg, Oct. 6.

### NEW GOODS.

#### George Arnold.

AS just received, and now offers for sale, a large and well selected Stock of FRESH GOODS.

Consisting in PART OF Fine and Superfine Broad Cloths, assorted colors, Milled Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cordis, Beavertees, Vestings, Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines, Bombazines, Silks, Calicoes, Gingham, Long and square Merino Shawls, Thibet wool do. Dress Handkerchiefs, Flannels, Blankets, Fur Caps, Capes, Collars, and

### FANCY GOODS

in general, with almost every other article in the

### DRY-GOOD LINE.

#### FRESH GROCERIES,

#### QUEENSWARE.

#### Glass, Stone, Wood and

#### Earthen Ware.

And having engaged in the HARDWARE business, will, in a few days, have opened a large Stock, embracing almost every article in the way of Building, & House-keeping, with a great variety of Edge Tools, Planes, &c.

### A LARGE STOCK OF

#### BAR IRON.

Hoop, Sheet, and Strap Iron, Steel,

Hollow Ware, and Castings,

Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs,

Fenders, Castors, Anvils, Hand-

screws, Vises, Glass, Mill

& Cross-cut Saws, &c.

all of which have been selected with care from the latest arrivals, and will be sold on the most pleasing terms. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Oct. 6.

### Coal! Coal! Coal!

THE facilities offered for transportation from the Susquehanna River to the borough of York, by the construction of the Codorus Navigation, has induced the subscriber to establish a

#### COAL YARD.

near the Codorus creek, in North Down street, where he has a large quantity of

#### North Branch Coal.

out of Byrr's celebrated bed. The subscriber has also been appointed Agent for the sale of the

#### Lyken's Valley Coal.

said to be superior to any other coal in Pennsylvania, inasmuch as it burns more readily, and is perfectly FREE FROM SLATE!

### GRATES! GRATES!

An invoice of COAL GRATES, beautiful patterns, made by Stewart, of Baltimore, kept for sale at City prices, at the subscriber's residence—to which he invites the attention of the public.

#### Dr. Nott's celebrated Patent Coal Stoves.



## NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with DANIEL COMFORT, and those accounts & notes at Major's Mill, with ADAM WALTER, Esq.—as the accounts are left with them for collection. Those persons who do not close their accounts on or before the 12th of October next, may rely on having suits brought against them, without respect to persons.

JOHN SLOTHOWER.

Sept. 15.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mary Jourdan, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated.

DAVID WILLS,

Administrator pendente lite.

Sept. 1.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FREDERICK STEINOUR, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make payment immediately; and also all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.

Menallen township, Sept. 8.

## Pennsylvania College, GETTYSBURG.

THIS institution was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1832. It is situated in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. Gettysburg is 114 miles from Philadelphia, 52 from Baltimore, 50 from Lancaster, 36 from Harrisburg, and 32 from Fredericktown, Md. It is accessible by stages from the different places mentioned, and others either daily or several times a week.

The location of Gettysburg is not surpassed by any in the Union for health, and the town is remarkable for its morality.

Pennsylvania College has been continually increasing since its organization, and has numbered near 100 students. The present faculty are—

Rev. G. P. KRAUTH, President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science, Rhetoric and Hebrew.

Rev. H. L. BAUGHMAN, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. M. JACOB, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Professor of Mineralogy and Botany.

Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, A. B. Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Mr. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, A. B. Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

The students, for the present, are boarded in private families in the town, under the supervision of the Faculty. The government of the institution is conformed, as near as may be, to that of a well regulated family.

The winter session of the Preparatory Department commences on Thursday the 16th of October, and of the Collegiate, on Thursday the 30th of October.

There are two vacations in the year, in April and September; four weeks for the Preparatory, and six for the Collegiate Department. The price of tuition is \$14 for the winter, and \$10 for the summer session. Boarding can be had at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

Gettysburg, Sept. 22, 1834.



## BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 6.

Flax Seed Wanted.

CASH, and the highest price given for clean FLAX SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of FREDERICK STEINOUR, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 31st day of October next, the REAL ESTATE of said deceased, being

## A FARM.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Steinour, Isaac Wierman, and others, containing

98 Acres, 91 Perches, and allowance; about 20 Acres of Timberland, with a proportion of Meadow and Upland. The improvements are a two story Log House, double Log Barn, Log Spring-house, Cider Press, with a first rate Orchard of about 300 Apple-trees; a spring near the house; and the Great Conowago creek runs on one side of the farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. Attendance given, and terms made known by

GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.

Sept. 22.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

## A Valuable Farm

## FOR SALE.

THAT finely improved Farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

## HAMMERSMITH,

is offered for sale. It is about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and contains 246 Acres—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large

two-story Brick

DWELLING,

containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and

TWO LOG

Tenant-Houses, one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to Simon Brecken, Esq. in Menallen township, agent for the owner.

Aug. 18.

## TYPE FOUNDRY.

C. SHERMAN & SAMUEL ECKLIN, having purchased the Type Foundry established by the late J. Howe, have entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of types under the firm of S. ECKLIN & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay; and have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality (stock purchased from the estate of J. Howe,) and intend to make immediate additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for foundry of every description, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter.

We offer for sale, also an assortment of Cuts; Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention at this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for book-binders, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by our predecessor.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of this foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that they will be as well and as promptly served as hitherto, should they be disposed to favor us with their orders. The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the following firm, and by the same person who was in fact the type-founder in Mr. Howe's foundry.

S. ECKLIN &amp; Co.

Corner of Crown and Calowhill st.

Sept. 29.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;

GRANT ON LIVES;

AGENCY AND

RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—aid until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.

Nov. 18.



## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff of the county of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

## General Election

will be held in the said County, on the Second Tuesday in October next, (the 14th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blaine's bridge, and the intersection of said Road, with the Gettysburg and York Turnpike Road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Wm. Thompson, sen. in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east to the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house of Philip Eigh, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house formerly occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boucher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidelsburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Joseph Topper, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road; at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED.

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and Franklin;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

8d day of October next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law, for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such an Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their District, on the Day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES

of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which shall be on Friday the 17th day of October aforesaid, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c. And, by a law passed 2nd April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors, who shall vote in this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

JAMES BELL, Jun. Sheriff.

Sept. 8.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annotto,	" Sandarac,
Acqua Fortis,	" Saccharinum,
Campbor,	" Asafoetida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	" Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	" Isinglass,
Manna,	" Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	" Spirits Turpentine,
" Do. Vitriol,	" Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	" Opium,
Do. Camomile,	" Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	" Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" " Almonds,
Lee's do.	" " Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" " Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" " Juniper,
Rush's do.	" " Lavender,
Gerbin's do.	" " Peppermint,
Liquorice Root,	" " Origanum,
" Do. Ball,	" " Pulgum,
Borax,	" " Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	" " Magnesia,
British Oil,	" " Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	" " Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	" " Oil Cajuput,
Balsam Peru,	" " Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" " Sassafras,
" Tarlington's,	" " Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" " Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" " Rosemary,
Coccolilla,	" " Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" " Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" " Turpentine,
" Guaiacum,	" " Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	" " &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 10.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S, Celebrated & Infallible Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as a

1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 1.

## List of Letters,

George Able	Michael Harner
George Basebaur	George Keller
John Best	Abraham Kunkel
John Baker	Jacob Krugvine
George Becker	Lease Lefever
John Conto	Jacob Munn
Joseph Emblin	Charles O'Neil
Abraham Eckert	James L. Shultz
Joseph Fink	John Bell
Jacob Peterhoff	Solomon Stayley
Joseph Hall	Elizabeth Schlicher
Messrs. Hagens and	Jacob Sample
Newton	Peter Wikert
George Himes	Susanna Zuck
	F. LEAS, P. M.

Oct. 6.

## GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Psalterpsich, Stark's Prayer Book, Wandende Seele, Francke's Leben,

Habermans Prayer-book, Dr. Schmucker's Church History, Lutheran Hymn-books, Reformed do.

Gemeinschaftliche do. Lutherans and Reformed Catechisms, Menz's large German-English & English-German Dictionary, And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(NINTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose, by the most celebrated Authors,

PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY L. A. GODEY,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila. Aug. 11.

ARNOLD'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danver, BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY SWYDER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty,

PATENT MEDICINES, and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26.

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

LIQUID OPODELDOC.—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

COPAIVA.—Carpenter's Oil of Copalva—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.